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CHICKAMAUGA'S DEDICATION.

VAST THRONGS ASSEMBLE ON FAMOUS SNODGRASS HILL.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE VETERANS FRATER-NIZE WHERE THIRTY-TWO YEARS AGO THEY MET IN BATTLE-FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

GOVERNORS AND CONGRESSMEN OUT IN FORCE-THE SPEECHES AND

val of thirty-two years the Blue and the Gray today met around the crescent of Snodgrass Hill, on the battlefield of Chickamauga, but not, as then, amid the leaden hall and clash of steel which marked those dreadful days of 1863. Under one flag, a reunited host devoted to the advancement and prosperity of one common country, the veteran foemen of a third of a century ago met today to dedicate as a National park the ground made sacred by the blood of heroes who fought at

Chattanooga was early astir, and all the morning the roads to the Chickamauga field were filled with vehicles, carrying spectators of the dedication ceremonies. A belt line of railroad was or-



GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

ganized for the occasion, and by that agency it was made possible for the great crowd of visitors to reach the grounds. The exercises were held on an immense stand built near the observation tower on Snodgrass Hill, the centre of the deadly opening day's conflict.

A CONGREGATION OF NOTABLE MEN.

The Southern sun never shone more fiercely than on the hosts gathered about Snodgrass Hill. It has been a memorable occasion, but noteworthy for its heat and suffering. Those who fought at Chickamauga did not suffer much more than did the thousands who surged on the battlefield to-day to do them honor. Though in some respects the occurrences of this week were not up to advertised expectations, there was attendance enough and to spare when comfort is considered. The greatest feature of the celebration, however, was not so much the crowd as the aggregation of greatness which looked down on the thousands from one great rostrum. Never any Southern city, and seldom in any city, North or South, has there been such a congregation of Governors, military leaders and men eminent in civil and political life.

At noon, when all was ready for the carrying out of the programme which proclaimed Chickamauga field a National military park, there were thousands in view from the speakers' rostrum. The crush was terrible. The wonder was that was with difficulty that way could be made for the distinguished guests, who had a hard time in getting from the trains to the platform, but the soldiers made it possible for Vice-President Stevenson and the long line of Cabinet officers, Governors and others to reach their chairs. The multitude seemed glad to greet the Vice-President. He was recognized on his arrival with a cheer of which President Cleveland himself might have felt proud.

Flanking Mr. Stevenson in the small reserved space on the platform were Lieutenant-General Schofield, Senators Bate, Manderson, Blackburn and Palmer, Congressmen Wheeler, Grosvenor, Crisp and Turney, Governors Atkinson, Oates, Altgeld, Woodbury, Morrill, Matthews, McKinley, Greenhalge, Morton, Werts, Rich and Holcomb, Secretary Smith, Postmaster-General Wilson, Secretary Herbert, Attorney-General Harmon, General Longstreet, General Dodge, General Howard, General Butterfield, General Boynton, General Fullerton, General Stewart, General Smith, General Walthall, Colonel Stedman, Father Sherman and General Horace Porter. Secretary Herbert was fairly well known to the audience, but Wilson and Harmon were almost unknown. McKinley's Napoleonic face was easily recognized, but few knew the smiling, kindly face of the New-York Governor who had been Vice-President of the Nation. The colonels on the staffs of the other Governors looked with awe and admiration on the coloneis in Governor Morton's retinue.

THE SPEECHES OF THE DAY.

There was much satisfaction in the audience that Vice-President Stevenson cut his introductory speech short. It was too hot a day for long orations, but the succeeding orators did not emulate the Vice-President's example. There was a great uproar when Senator Palmer began his speech. Ten thousand people wanted to see and as many could not hear. Those in front obstructed the view with umbrellas and some vituperative abuse heaped on them from the rear was not in keeping with the services of a Christian Endeavor assemblage. Though Senator Palmer's speech was dry, patience was abroad in the land, and General Gordon, of Georgia, made an address which caused the listeners to forget their discomfort. The close of his speech was the signal for an outburst of applause lasting several minutes, during which there were calls from the spectators for McKinley and Morton. These were mingled with cries for Longstreet, and that old veteran, still erect and vigorous despite his seventyeight years, was introduced by Vice-President Stevenson. Before he began, however, General Gordon again claimed the attention af the crowd. Holding aloft his hand, he said:

I have here a button drenched with blood, taken from the cost of the poet soldier, George Lytie, author of the well-known lines beginning, "I am dying, Egypt, dying," who fell on this immortail field. It was cut from his coat by G. C. Lindsay, field. It was cut from his coat by G. C. Lindsay, color-bearer of the loth Mississippi Regiment, who suthorizes me to present it to any friend of that here who will accept and cherish it and hand it down to posterity.

Turning to Attorney-General Harmon, a resident of Cincinnati, which was also General Lytle's home, General Gordon presented it to him. Subsequently Captain Silas Mofort, of Cincinnati, informed Mr. Harmon that George Lytle's nephew was present on the grounds, and Mr. Harmon sent the precious relic to him. This incident having been closed George Lytle's made a short been closed, General Longstreet made a short address, which, unfortunately, was delivered in so-low a tone as to be inaudible, after the first few sentences, more than a dozen feet away. The presence of so many possible Presidential candidates brought out the latent enthusiasm in fayor of each one so it was not surprising that

evor of each one, so it was not surprising that the assembled multitude wanted to hear from Mc

New-Work

THE SANCHEZ BARCAIZTEGUI SINKS WITH WHAT HER GREAT EXPOSITION STANDS AN ADMIRAL AND A CAPTAIN.

RUN DOWN BY A COASTING STEAMER IN THE HARBOR OF HAVANA-THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST-BODIES OF ADMIRAL PAREJO AND

CAPTAIN VRANEZ RECOVERED.

Havana, Sept. 19.-The Spanish cruiser Sanchez Barcaiztegui, with Admiral Delgado Parejo on board, was struck by the incoming coasting steamer Mortera in front of Morro Castle at midnight and sank almost instantly. Admiral Parejo and thirty-four men of the warship, including Captain Ybanez and three officers, were drowned. The remainder of the crew, 116 in number, were saved. The bodies of Admiral Parejo and Captain Ybanez were recovered. The body of the captain was horribly mutilated, the head and

arms having been eaten away by sharks.

The sinking of the cruiser, with the loss of Admiral Parejo, Captain Yoanez and his men, has thrown the city into mourning. Madrid, Sept. 19.-The "Imparcial" has a dis-

patch from Havana giving the particulars of the

loss of the warship Sanchez Barcaiztegui. Admiral Delgado Parejo was on board the warship when she steamed out of the harbor at midnight last night, intending to visit the various ports of the island. As the warship rounded the promonitory at the entrance of the bay she sighted the Montera, which was just entering the harbor. The warship gave the regular whistle to notify the Montera that she would keep to starboard. The Montera mistook the signal to mean that the warship would go on the port side, and she herself went to starboard. A few minutes later came the collision. A sailor on the warship, immediately before the accident happened, had accidentally stopped the electric current and the lights were extinguished. This added to the confusion, but the crew of the warship showed no signs of panic and kept manfully at their posts. Admiral Parejo, with Adjutant Gaston d'Aroca, ascended the bridge, where they joined Captain Ybanez. A few moments later, however, the vessel began to sink and there was hardly time to get out the boats before the vessel settled, plunging bow first into the sea. Some of the boats were carried by the suction under the sinking vessel, and some of the occupants were drowned, while others managed to swim to the shore or succeeded in climbing up the sides of the Montera. Admiral Parejo and Adjutant d'Aroca got places in one of the boats, but it was drawn under the ship as the Sanchez sank. D'Aroca was rescued with one of his legs broken. Captain Ybanez remained at his post on the bridge and went down with his ship. rent and the lights were extinguished. This added

Captain Ybanez remained at his post on the bridge and went down with his ship.

The Montera was badly damaged by the collision, but she stood by and gave all the assistance in her power to the crew of the sinking warship. After picking up all the survivors that could be found, the Montera proceeded into port. As soon as the news of the disaster reached the port officials a search for the bodies of the lost was begun.

The lost include Admiral Parejo. Captain Ybanez, Dr. Martin, the ship's doctor; fifteen soldiers, eight sallors, eight engineers and stokers and two petty officers, besides the purser, clerk, second carpenter and Admiral Parejo's servant.

The funeral of Admiral Parejo will take place to-morrow. Buildings throughout Havana, which had been gayly decorated in honor of the arrival of additional troops from Spain, display emblems of mourning for the lost officers and men of the Sanchez Barcaiztegul.

The Sanchez Barcaiztegui was an iron bark-rigged cruiser of 920 tons displacement and 1,100 nominal horse-power. She was built at La Seyne in 1876. She was 203 feet long, 30 feet wide and had a draught of 12 feet. She carried seven guns.

ORDERS TO KILL SPANISH PRISCNERS. FOUR PEACEFUL CUBANS CAPTURED; THREE ARE SHOT-ANTONIO MACEO RETALIATES AND WRITES TO CAMPOS.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 11, via Key West, Fla., Sept. 19.—The guerrilleros of Lieutenant-Colonel Tejeda have been disbanded. They were almost annihilated in the engagement of Descanso del Muerto, near Remanganaguas.

Several young men left this city last night to join the insurgents, among them being the repreof the well-known Havana house of Buriedell & Co.

Two days after the engagement in Descanso del Muerto an officer of the column of General Linares

Muerto an officer of the column of General Linares took as prisoners four peaceful citizens, whom he met near the sugar estate of Hattillo, and then notified the General of the arrest.

The General angry for the whipping he received in the encounter of Descanso del Muerto, ordered the men to be shot immediately. Three of them were shot. The fourth, who is an uncie of a well-known lawyer of this city, escaped because he screamed so loud that he attracted the attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Tejeda, who was acquainted with him, and who assured the General that the person was a peaceful man.

On account of this action Antonio Maceo gave orders to kill several Spanish prisoners. He has written a letter to Captain-General Martinez Campos on the subject.

PROBING FOR FILIBUSTERS. DINKERTON DETECTIVES TESTIFY AT THE WIL MINGTON TRIAL-NO DAMAGING EVI-DENCE AS YET.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 19.-The United States Court room was filled this morning at the beginning of the second day's trial of the alleged Cuban fillbusters. The twenty-one accused men were early on hand. J. R. Bennett, Wilmington agent of the had received, as agent, from Philadephia, five boxes which were delivered at the store of De Soto Bros. There was a ripple when the witness was asked by District-Attorney Vandegrift to identify a receipt given for the goods. Senator Gray, for the de-fence, objected, and the admission of the paper in evidence was not then effected.

Henry Seymour, a Pinkerton detective, told of following a wagon containing the eight boxes in Philadelphia, until they were placed on the Wil-mington boat. The witness followed them until their delivery in Wilmington. He testified that he saw the boxes placed on the tugboat Taurus and taken to Penn's Grove, N. J., where the alleged filibusters were captured. Eugene Scheurler, another Pinkerton detective, gave similar evidence.

Edward S. Gaylord, a Pinkerton agent, then took the stand. District-Attorney Vandegrift had before him a package, which contained the two bottles of ink and the four letters addressed to General Gomez. The detective told the story of following Colonel Numez and the bundle to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Philadelphia. Gaylord was subjected to a rigid cross-examina-tion by Senator Gray. The witness laid great stress on the bundle, which he saw in the hands of Colonel Numez in Philadelphia, and which was traced to this city and then to Penn's Grove. The contents were inspected and identified. The cross-examination of Gaylord revealed that he did not know to whom the bundle belonged, and that there were times when it had been out of his sight, and that he opened it in the Custom House here without authority. Gaylord was subjected to a rigid cross-examina-

that he opened it in the Custom reason authority.

A few minutes before I o'clock, the District-Aitorney said the evidence which he had expected yesterday had arrived. It consisted of a number of documents, but as they were written in a foreign language, it would take him some time to become familiar with their contents. He then asked for an adjournment until 10 a. m. to-morrow, which was granted. These documents are supposed to be from Cuba and to relate to the prisoners.

THE MASCOTTE'S CAPTAIN SENTENCED. HE AND THE STOKER MUST WORK IN THE HULKS FOR BRINGING CARTRIDGES TO

THE INSURGENTS. Madrid, Sept. 19 .- A dispatch from Havana says that the captain and a stoker of the American steamer Mascotte, who were arrested on the charge of landing a quantity of cartridges for the use of the insurgents, have been found guilty by a courtmartial. The captain was sentenced to eight years and the stoker to ten years at hard labor in the hulks. Both were captured in the boat in which the cartridges were conveyed ashore.

GENERAL CAMPOS IN SANTIAGO. Madrid, Sept. 19.-The "Imparcial's" Havana disat Santiago de Cuba yesterday. The correspondent also states that the steamer Santa Barbara arrived at Havana yesterday with a battalion of troops from Tetuan. These troops are the last of the reinforcements thus far drafted.

BLUE AND GRAY MEET AGAIN SPANISH CRUISER GOES DOWN ATLANTA'S OBJECT LESSON. MORE INCENDIARY WORK

FOR.

THE BURIAL OF DEAD ISSUES AND THE DRAWING CLOSER TOGETHER OF NORTH AND SOUTH-GEORGIA EDITORS' DAY AT THE FAIR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18.—There was a fairly good attendance at the Exposition to-day in spite of the intense heat. With the exception of the Fine Arts and Government buildings everything is as yet in a rather chaotic state. The heavy rains which prevailed in August seriously delayed the work on the buildings, and many exhibitors been remiss in forwarding their exhibits in time, but the unfinished condition of the Exposition evinces no lack of interest on the part of the directors and the citizens of Atlanta or on the part of the exhibitors. Atlanta has done and is doing its full duty in the matter, and so far as the exhibits are concerned the directors were in many cases obliged to add annexes to the buildings, and even with these they have not space ugh to accommodate all who would like to exhibit. When the finishing touches are put on the various buildings and the exhibits are in-

The citizens and visitors are still talking about the occurrences of the opening day, and it is the universal belief that the Exposition will be an object lesson of National unity, and that the fossils on both sides of Dixie's line will hereafter be obliged to take a back seat. This belief is still further strengthened by the Chickamauga reunion. Atlanta and Chickamauga have revealed the South to itself and have shown to it how near it is to the North in sentiment and aim, or it may be how near the North is to it. Here and there a few old-timers may still be found in the South who live in the past, but the South of tosouth who live in the past, but the South of to-day wants to forget the issues of the past and ad-dress itself to the duties and opportunities of the present. And the one great object of the Atlanta Exposition is to emphasize that fact, and at the same time remind the rest of the country that in the last few years the South has been making great industrial progress.

stalled, the Exposition will be one of which the

whole country will have a right to be proud.

in the last few years the South has been making great industrial progress.

To-day was Georgia Editors' Day, and about a hundred editors from all parts of the State were present as the guests of the Exposition. After a feast of good Southern oratory in the Auditorium the editors were taken through the various buildings. H. H. Cabaniss, of "The Atlanta Journal," and Colonel W. A. Hemphill, of "The Constitution," did the honors for the journalists of Atlanta.

The electric fountain is expected to work to-

The electric fountain is expected to work tonight or to-morrow night. It was constructed by Father Stieringer, who built the Chicago elec-trical fountain, and he says that the Atlanta fountain will be the finer of the two.

Saturday is to be Blue and Gray Day, when the old soldlers on both sides will meet in friend-ship and goodwill. The whole city is in hearty sympathy with the sentiment, and it is expected

sympathy with the sentiment, and it is expected that the day will still further emphasize the lesson of Chickamauga field. The expected visit of Governor Morton, of New-York, on that day is also looked forward to with great interest.

The address of Booker T. Washington, the representative of the negro race, yesterday has attracted the attention of all the country. Telegrams are pouring in asking for the full details of Mr. Washington's history and lifework in education. The incident has called particular attention to the display which is now being installed in the Negro Building. Enough of it is in place to show in an attractive way what the race place to show in an attractive way what the race can do in the higher class of handicraft.

TESTING PROJECTILES AT SANDY HOOK. WONDERFUL WORK OF SHELLS MADE BY THE

MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY. A test of the Holizer armor-piercing projectiles, nanufactured by the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, was made yesterday afternoon at Sandy Hook and proved highly satisfactory. Four of the projectiles were fired at an 11%-inch nickel or the projecties were fired as a stress and a stress are a stress armor plate, and in each case the projectile passed cleanly through the plate, then through three feet of oak backing and penetrated for a considerable distance into the sand butt. The projectiles were then due out and found to be in perfect condition. Each shell weighed fifty-seven pounds, and was calculated to travel with a striking force of 1.620 feet per second.

SUICIDE FROM A FERRYBOAT.

A WELL-DRESSED MAN JUMPS FROM THE NEW-BRUNSWICK IN MIDSTREAM.

John Slayback, a deckhand on the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat New-Brunswick, about 8 o'clock last night reported to Policeman Thomas F. Kehoe, by jumping off the bow of the ferryboat when in midstream on her 7.10 p. m. tr'p from this city. Slayback said that while the New-Brunswick was n midstream two men ran out by the men's cable young man, about twenty-five years old, well dressed in dark clothing and of slight build, with a light mustache, had sait down beslde them. He seemed to be in trouble, and in a few minutes he looked up and said. "I feel alke drowning myself. My home troubles are more than I can bear."

Then the stranger jumped to his feet, and before the two men could recover from their surprise he ran out the front door of the cabin and leaped over the rating into the river.

The two men, whose names could not be learned, set up a cry, "Mas overboard!" and Slayback ran up to the phot-house and told the captain. The engines were reversed, and every effort was made to locate the man, but without avail. The New-Brunswick then continued on her trip to Jersey City. There the two men took a train for Cincinnait without giving their names.

The suicide left no clew to his identity, and, as he young man, about twenty-five years old, well dress:

There he two men took a train for Cincinnati with-out giving their names.

The suicide left no clew to his identity, and, as he jumped off the bow of the boat, the crew of the New-Brunswick believe that he was crushed by the paddle-wheel soon after he struck the water.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 19.-The President made a second trip to-day to Great Sandy Pond, six miles from here, where he previously had and Joseph Jefferson accompanied him. They made their headquarters at Camp Comfort, which is presided over by Captain Godfrey.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Dr. Harlow Will-lams, sixty-five years old, a widely known veterinary surgeon, committed suicide last night by taking chloroform. No cause is assigned for his act. Corning, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The barns of James Cole, at Cameron Mills, were burned with all of their contents last night. Damage \$5,000. In the excitement Mr. Cole hung up his waistcoat in the burning barn. He had \$522 in the pockets. The money was lost.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 19.—Swift justice was meted out to James Martin in the Superior Court to-day. He was arrested on Tuesday for theft of \$100 worth of jewerry, clothing, etc., from Mary J. Wilbur, was bound over yesterday, tried to-day, found guilty and sentenced to three years in State prison. He was released from jail September 7, where he had served a year for theft.

where he had served a year for theft.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 19.—The body of Allen W. Dale, a Pennsylvania Railroad civil engineer, about sixty years of age, of West Philadelphia, was found in the canal near Princeton Basin last evening. He was a student in Princeton College in 1854. His body was taken to Trenton by Coroner Bowers. It is thought that he committed suicide, although some of his friends are inclined to believe that he met with foul play.

Chicago. Sept. 19.—There is a strong presumption that E. F. G. Woods, president of the Drygoods Bulletin Publishing Company, either was drowned or committed suicide yesterday in the lake off Lincoln Park. Woods rented a boat at 3 p. m. and was seen to row vigorously out into the lake. An hour later boys rowing in the lake found the boat. A portion of Wood's clothing was in it, but he was missing. Three men dragged the lake for three hours, but found nothing.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Custom-house inspectors yesterday arrested Raphael C. Cordina, in whose possession \$4,999 worth of smuggled diamonds were found. Cordina was taken before United States Commissioner Humphrey and held to the Federal Grand Jury under \$2,500 bonds. The prisoner is seventeen years old and said he did not know the sems were in his possession until he arrived in New-York from his home in Vera Cruz, Mexico, three weeks ago. At that time he received a letter from his father which stated that the diamonds were concealed in his baggage. The boy was unable to obtain bail.

Don't go into a Crawford Shoe Store expecting to purchase for \$3.00 "The best shoe in the world." We do not know how to make it at that price. For \$6, \$5 or even \$4 we will give you a first-class shoe.

ANOTHER OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S BARNS BURNED.

GUESTS AT THE BERKELEY INN WAKENED BY EXPLOSIONS AND THE GLARE OF THE

WHOLLY CONSUMED - OIL CANS. DYNAMITE AND POWDER

A fire, which was of incendiary origin, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the large red barn of John D. Rockefeller, situated on the Bedford Road near Pocantico Hills and the Berkeley Inn, the summer home of many prominent New-That the fire was the work of an incendiary

there is no doubt in the opinion of those who knew

the situation of the building on the Rockefeller

estate. The incendiary seems to have been well acquainted with the surroundings and also familiar with the use of oil and dynamite. It was about 4:30 a. m. when the guests of the n were awakened by many explosions and the glare of a bright light. Somebody exclaimed, 'Another of Rockefeller's barns is on fire." large crowd of country people gathered and watched the progress of the flames. They could do nothing else, for no water was available. So fast did the fire spread that by 5 o'clock the barn, valued at \$5,000, and its contents, which consisted

of hay, grain and farm implements, lay a mass

of smoking ruins. The conclusion that the barn

was set on fire is reached from the fact that oil

cans, dynamite and bags partly filled with powder

were found in the woods nearby. It is understood that Mr. Rockefeller has authorized Superintendent Bolze to increase the original reward for the capture of the culprit or culprits from \$1,000 to \$2,000. This second fire on the Rockefeller estate is also thought to have een caused by revengeful laborers who have been working about the place and were recently

discharged.

STRIKERS SEEK WORK AT ISHPEMING. MINES STEADILY RESUMING AND THE MEN GOING

BACK TO THEIR PLACES. Ishpeming Mich., Sept. 19.-The Dexter Mine re-

sumed operations this morning with a full comp ment of men, and at the company's terms. The miners would not wait for the union to hold its meeting this afternoon. The Dexter is located seven miles west of Ishpeming. The Lake Superior Mine has now 120 men at work. The strikers are on their way to their meeting-place. Many of them say this is their last parade. If the strike is not declared off to-day they will go to work anyhow. The indications all point to work.

Section 16 Mine, of the Lake Superior Iron Company, resumed work this morning at 7 o'clock. Twenty men were employed. The Diamond Drill force, consisting of twelve men, started, and twenty surface laborers resumed work. Last night President Roberts, of the Miners' Union, sent his committee to every house in the city in which miners mittee to every house in the city is which and laborers live, and implored the men to hold out until after to-day, in which case the strike would be declared offs. Many gave in to the pleadings of the committee. The union leaders were working every scheme possible this morning to hold the men together, so that they can ask that all miners be taken back. Should the meeting to-day decide to hold out longer, the union will be unable to hold the men. At Champion yesterday there was a stampede of union men to the mines. It is certain that to-day ends the trouble. The strikers will go back at the offer made by the companies eight weeks ago. The small proprietors that allowed the scale made by the union will now cut wages to correspond with those to be paid at other places.

A meeting, attended by about five hundred strikers, formally declared the strike off this evening. It was long after sunset before the question could be brought to a vote, and then a motion to declare the strike off prevailed only by a narrow majority. As soon as the news became known in the town, crowds gathered in the streets and greeted the procession of the ex-strikers with cheers. Some of the enthusiastic had a display of fireworks over the entire district. There is great rejoicing, after a business sparalysis lasting nearly three months. It is no longer possible, even with the advance in wages granted, to gain what has been leaf financially by the strike and owing to and laborers live, and implored the men to hold out

cheers. Some of the entire district. There is great freworks over the entire district. There is great rejoicing, after a business sparalysis lasting nearly three months. It is no longer possible, even with the advance in wages granted, to gain what has been lost financially by the strike, and owing to the lateness of the season the mines will resume the lateness of the season the mines will resume sock with limited forces. The State troops, which have been three weeks on duty at Ishpeming, are not likely to be withdrawn before the end of this week.

WANTED TO KILL DURRANT.

A FELLOW-PRISONER IN SAN FRANCISCO JAIL HAD SHARPENED A KNIFE FOR THE DEED.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.-The police have dis covered and frustrated a piot to assassinate Dur-rant. The plot was concocted by a well-known criminal while awaiting sentence in the County fail. He expressed his intention to his fellow- prisoners of killing Durrant at the first opportunity, and, the matter coming to the ears of the Sheriff, an extra precaution was taken not to allow Durrant to exercise with the other prisoners, and to drive him to and from the court either in a buggy or outside of the prison van. On search being made of the cell, a broken table knife whetted to a keen edge was found therein. The prisoner has since been sentenced to twenty years in the pent-

George King, the organist of the Emmanuel Church, who testified in the Durrant trial yester-day, is said to have told another story of his meeting with Durrant in Emmanuel Church than the one he gave yesterday on the witness-stand. It has been repeated, and has reached the ears of the District-Attorney somewhat after this fashion: When King returned from the drug store with the

bromo-seltzer he met Durrant, and immediately handed the drug to him. A violent chill passed through the frame of the latter, and he half stargered as he turned to go to the back of the church. King accompanied him to the kitchen, and as Durrant prepared the dose his companion noticed that another chill shook his body.

"What's the matter?" he asked. Durrant gave no answer. He placed the glass to his lips and drank half the contents. Almost immediately he shuddered again.
"Horrible! Horrible!" he said to himself. He

lifted the grass to his lips again and emptied the

"Horrible!" he shuddered again; "Horrible;" "What?" asked King, "the seltzer

"No," said Durrant, with a chill that shook his hand, "No; the gas."

The District-Attorney will press King upon the point as to whether the story he told upon the stand yesterday, or the one with the dramatic details, which he is alleged to have told a few friends,

tails, which he is alleged to have told a few friends, is the true one.

When King stepped off the stand at the noon recess there was an incident which attracted the attention of the District-Attorney. He was sitting close to Durrant as King walked up to the prisoner and shook him by the hand.

"Well, old man." the District-Attorney heard him say, "were you worried when I was on the stand."

Mr. Barnes did not walt to hear Durrant's reply. He jumped from his seat and communicated what he had heard to Capitain Lees. On Friday he will ask King what he meant by "Were you worried when I was on the stand."

FATAL STORM IN MICHIGAN. Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19 .- Reports from yesterday's

storm which swept over various portions of the State show that several lives were lost and fully \$150,000 worth of damage was done to crops and \$150,000 worth of damage was done to crops and property. The storm spent its greatest fury in Sanilac and Huron counties. Its first course was from north to south, later shifting from northwest to southwest. It came unexpectedly and was followed by terrific heat. Houses were levelled, crops laid waste, trees torn up by the roots and havoc generally prevailed. At Pinnebog it demolished the house of Richard Lott and killed two of his children, aged four and six. Three others were hurt, one being carried several rods by the wind. At Sand Beach a number of houses were demolished, among others John Macomber's. The family got under the hed for safety and were pinned there until dug out. Then it was found that Alvin, fifteen years old, was dead.

GENERAL EZETA SAILS SOUTH. San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The Pacific Mail steamer

Sydney satled yesterday for Panama and way points in Central America. Among the passengers were P. M. B. Young, United States Minister to Central America, with headquarters at Guatemala. He was accompanied by a valet only. Another noted passenger was General Antonio Ezeta, who took passage for Acapulco, Mexico, with Senor P. Duryea, an officer of his prospective army. CHICAGO BANKS ROBBED.

TWO INSTITUTIONS SUFFER.

THOUSANDS STOLEN BY TELLERS-ONE OF THE CRIMINALS A FUGITIVE.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Ross C. Van Bokelen, receiving teller of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. is missing, with about \$50,000 of the money belong-ing to the institution. Mr. Van Bokelen is supposed to be in Mexico. The shortage was discovered late Monday night, when an examination of the books was begun. Most of the stealings were in small sums, last Saturday's being the largest, when it is supposed he took \$15,000. he came down to the bank Saturday morning he complained of feeling ill, and asked for his annual vacation, which was granted him. The Guaranty Company of North America is on the fugitive's bond for \$5,000, and a local detective agency is engaged in trying to discover him. The loss is an insignificant one to the bank, which has a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 surplus. Bokelen's father was rector of a church at Buffalo, Y., and he has a brother who is rector of a church near New-York City. in South Side social affairs and formerly treasurer of the Kenwood Club. He played heavily at cards, was a plunger at the races and also specu-

lated in stocks and grain.

A defalcation of \$19,800 on the part of the receiving and paying tellers of the National Bank of Illinois was admitted this morning by the officers of that institution. The names of the defaulters were withheld on account of the families of the two men. The shortage has been made good, and it is understood there will be no prosecution. peculiar feature is that the books had been doctored and this was overlooked by the bank examiner in making his rounds a month ago. ecciving teller covered up a discrepancy of \$7,000, it is said, by getting the money from the paying When it came time to examine the accounts of the paying teller the money was replaced with enough more to make good the rest of the with enough more to make good the rest of the shortage. The peculations extended over a period of about six months. Both the men were trusted employes and had been with the bank many years, having worked themselves up to positions of trust from the bottom. The Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New-York, was on their bond and will make good the greater amount of the shortage, the rest of which has already been made up by the friends of the erring officials. The shortage was discovered while one of the tellers was away on his vacation. When he returned he was confronted with the evidence of his guilt and made a complete confession. The other refused to confess, but said he would make good his share of the shortage.

STRIKE OF THE COKE-WORKERS SPREADS.

PLANTS CRIPPLED FOR LACK OF LABORERS-

ITALIANS TO BE EVICTED. Uniontown, Penn., Sept. 19.-The reports from the southern end of the coke region indicate that the cokers have made big gains within the last twentyfour hours. Report has it that all of the n the Oliphant, Kyle and Winn works of the Frick Company came out on a strike this morning, and that many other plants in the southern end of the region are badly crippled. The Italians at Oliver's plant, who were the first to strike, and threatened to mob any workmen who should take their places, were discharged last evening, and will be evicted from the company's houses. Reports from all of the many meetings held last night indicate a grow-ing strike sentiment among all classes of coke-work-ers. the Oliphant, Kyle and Winn works of the Frick

COMING IN BY THE BACK DOOR.

RUSSIAN JEWS SEEK TO ESCAPE THE IMMIGRA-TION OFFICERS IN NEW-YORK. Norwich, Conn., Sept. 19.-About two hundred Russian Jews arrived in this city to-night to take the steamer City of Lawrence for New-York. They

arrived in Quebec on Tuesday on a Beaver Line steamer from Liverpool. They say they are taking this roundabout way to New-York to escape the rigid official inspection RUNAWAYS IN SEVENTH-AVE.

TWO WOMEN AND TWO BABIES THROWN FROM A

WAGON-MRS. CONLEY'S HEAD CUT.

As Mrs. Martha Fanning, of No. 699 Third-ave ecompanied by her mother, Mrs. Annie Conley, and two bables, was driving a black horse, with a light wagon attached, up Seventh-ave. at 5:30 p. m. yesterday, the horse took fright at a cable-car that crossed the road at One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth- est of the Representatives, but one of the ablest rea started to run and carried the wagon against a pile of earth thrown up from an

excavation. This overturned it, and all the occupants were thrown to the ground. The shafts of the wagon were twisted off, and the horse went running up the avenue. Mounted Policeman McGee, of the High Bridge squad, caught him after a chase at One-hundred-and-The persons thrown out of the wagon were taken charge of by Policeman Burns, of the West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. station, and taken to a nearby drug store. Mrs.

others were uninjured.

The wagon was mended, and after Policeman McGee had returned with the horse the party drove

ley was found to have a deep cut in the forehead.

Her wound was dressed by Dr. Morris Linguist, of

home.

A horse that John Mullin, of No. 227 East
Twelfth-st., who was accompanied by a woman,
was driving in the Seventh-ave, driveway yesterday afternoon, ran away at One-hundred-and-fiftysecond-st. He was caught three blocks below by
Mounted Policeman Frawley, of the High Bridge
Station, without any damage having been done.

FATAL RESULT OF A STABBING AFFAIR. Ferdinand Butello, twenty-seven years old, of No. 882 Eleventh-ave., who was stabbed in the left side last Sunday night by Cartello Amato, of No. 880 Eleventh-ave., in a quarrel over a game of cards at No. 5ii West Fifty-ninth-st., died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital. Amato was arrested after the fight, and last night the knife he used was found by a little girl in an areaway, where Amato had thrown it.

A DECISION AS TO A FIVE-CENT PARE.

Albany, Sept. 19.-The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has made a further decision in the matter of the complaint of residents of Westchester County against the Manhattan Railway Company, the Suburban Rapid Transit Company and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The inquiry of the Board has been as to the right of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to charge five cents fare between Willis-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-minth-st. The Board is of the opinion that, under Section 37 of the Railroad law, the New-Haven company has the right to charge five cents between Willis-ave and the One-hundred-and-twenty-minth-st, station of the elevated road to any one taking a train at either station intending only to rise between those stations. The company has not the right, however, to charge that rate for that portion of the route to passengers taking the train at the One-hundred-and-twenty-minth-st, station and going to places beyond Willis-ave, and going to the One-hundred-and-twenty-minth-st, station. County against the Manhattan Railway Company,

BOLD ROBBERIES IN EAST NORWALK. Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 19.-East Norwalk is in-

fested with an army of tramps, who are causing the citizens there a great deal of uneasiness. A score of burgiaries and highway robberies have been of burglaries and highway robberies have been perpetrated there, and people have been knocked down and badly beaten. One evening this week two women were walking along Van Zandt-ave, when two unknown men attempted to assault them, but neighbors rushed out of their homes on hearing the women's screams, and the tramps fled. Last night a young man named Alisworth was accosted by three men, who knocked him down and jumped on his body. One of them snatched his gold watch and ran away, the others following. A young woman was also "held up" by the same men.

THE PRESIDENT MERCIFUL TO A MURDERER. Wichita, Kan., Sept. 19.-Mrs. Maddox, who has of her son, Clyde Maddox, sentenced to be hanged on October 11, has received the following note from

Dear Madam: I have not fully reviewed the case, but sufficiently so to assure a loving mother that her son will not be executed October II.

Mrs. Maddox had an audience with the President at Gray Gables in August, and made a personal ap-

JOHN W. GRIGGS NOMINATED.

PRICE THREE CENTS,

FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY

A ROUSING REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN TRENTON.

THE CHOICE MADE ON THE THIRD BALLOT AND THE CANDIDATE RECEIVED WITH TRE

> HIS HONORABLE CAREER-TO MAKE A . VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19.-The Republicans of New-Jersey to-day named John W. Griggs, of Passaic County, for Governor, with enthusiasm and an assurance of victory. The nomination was made on the third ballot after a warm contest, which never seemed more doubtful than

when the balloting began. John Kean, of Union

County, was Mr. Griggs's principal opponent, and

he was supported by many of the most powerful



however, and it made itself felt in the convention. The decision of the delegates was in favor of Senator Griggs, because his nomination seemed the best and wisest action under the peculiar circumstances and in view of the party's great op-

The convention gathering was the largest, most exciting and most interesting the State has ever seen. Taylor's Opera House was crowded from pit to dome, and it was impossible at times to restrain the enthusiasm of the great assemblage, The result was not reached until nearly 6 o'clock, although the first session began at noon, and the heat was suffocating; but the crowd kept up its interest, and the supporters of the five candidates clung steadily to their hopes until the last chance had vanished. The nomination was eventually made by acclamation, and, after the nominee had accepted in a speech which was enthusiastically received Mr. Kean and Mr Voorhees appeared and made hearty pledges of support. Similar assurances were given for the other defeated candidates. The convention was orderly throughout, within the limits that the excitement permitted.

In the hotel dining-room an hour after the ad journment might have been seen at one table Messrs. Griggs and Kean, with Major Lentz, who had strongly opposed the nominee, and three or four others equally identified with the factions that had been warring just before. Harmony within the party and an aggressive campaign was assured.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION. The convention was called to order at noon by

Franklin Murphy, chairman of the State Republican Committee, who nominated Congressman Mahlon Pitney, of the IVth District, for temporary chairman. Mr. Pitney is one of the young-New-Jersey has sent to Washington, and his speech was remarkably good. He was notably happy in describing the National Treasury as ill, with Dr. Syndicate for a physician and a Wall Street nurse in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon made the opening prayer, and asked Divine blessing on the nominee of the convention, "who will, we believe, be elected Governor." He likewise made a special petition for the newspaper reporters. John Y. Foster was made secretary, with J. Herbert Potts as assistant. Mr. Potts has a voice that everybody can hear and understand, and he knows everybody in the State, so that he was a jewel in the position, The committees were appointed and a recess taken for an hour.

When the delegates made their way out of the hall they were in a state of complete doubt, nor were the leaders and managers any better off. The drift of the morning had seemed to favor Kean, and when Hudson was announced as having shown only forty-three votes for Griggs in the county caucus, instead of the ninety expected, there was some shaking of heads. Essex was supposed to be solid for Elias S. Ward, but the delegates had not been bound by any resolutions, and it was reported that if a break should occur Kean would get most of the votes.

The liveliest hustlers seemed to be out for Kean. Ward and Voorhees felt a reasonable hope of success in case neither of the leading candidates secured the nomination early in the fight, and thus a protracted contest seemed in

The convention hall was a wonderfully inspiring sight when the convention re-assembled. The Permanent Organization Committee reported the name of J. Frank Fort, of Essex, as permanent chairman. This was a Griggs victory in the committee, showing he had a majority of the counties for him any way. Judge Fort made a short, rattling talk upon the necessities of the

situation and the prospects of success. The Credentials Committee reported no contests, but gave two more delegates to Atlantic County, and afterward the convention added two to Middlesex and one to Essex, making 424 necessary to nominate, instead of 422.

THE PLATFORM

The convention then listened to the platform, read by Judge Burroughs, of Bergen County. It was as follows:

was as follows:

We, the representatives of the Republican party in New-Jersey, in convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the National policy of our party, our opposition to any attempt to impose upon this country a debased or depreciated currency and our firm belief in he wisdom and beneficence of a tax upon imports which will afford protection to American industries and adequate revenue.

We reaffirm our purpose of restoring to New-Jersey a clean and honest government. Three years ago we appealed to the voters of this State, without regard to party, to join us in the effort to rescue the State government from the grasp of a band of political marauders, who for partisan and personal purposes had by nefarious methods secured control of every department and institution of the State. No event in the history of New-Jersey has so signally demonstrated the patriotism, of our people as the grand response to this appeal. In 1833 a majority of more than 20,000 on the legislative ticket testified to the desire of the people to escape from the domination of the political bandits, and in 1894 the unparalleled majority of nearly 47,000 volced the sentiment of the people in favor of good government and committed the power of legislation to the hands of the Republican party. We congratulate the people of the State upon the magnificent results of this revolution. Intrusted with legislative power, we promptly blotted from the statute books the laws under which the most infamous form of racetrack gambling had brought ignominy and disgrace upon the State; we succeeded through the courts in abolishing the shameful gerrymandering scheme through which the political cabal in control of the State believed themselves to be permanently intrenched in power; we delivered our public institutions from the domination of boards appointed solely for partian purposes and restored them to public usefulness by the establishment of non-political boards for their control; we successfully resisted the most gigantic control; we successfully

Continued on Seventh Page.